

The General Insurance Company of Maryland.
We have opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring towns and country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—
Where they will insure against **LOSS BY FIRE**;
Also **GRANT ANNUITIES**; and **RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS**.
This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.
JOHN DAVIS, Agent.
Nov. 18. 1y

A TANYARD FOR RENT.
THE Subscriber will rent his Tanyard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property; suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable

Dwelling-house.
Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pottsville, and in a wealthy part of the country. 600 Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprise. It will be rented for a term of years.
JOSEPH PATTON.
Franktown, Pa. Dec. 16. 1f

Valuable Farm for Sale.
WILL BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE, **The Ellersie Farm.**

LATE the property of Isaac S. Swearingen, deceased, containing 337 1/2 ACRES of first rate land, situate in Ringgold's Manor, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 2 miles from Williamsport, and near the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—in a high state of cultivation—and well watered and improved, having a large quantity of stone fencing. About 270 Acres of cleared land, and the balance heavily timbered.—This property is well worth the attention of the capitalist, situated as it is in one of the most fertile and pleasant sections of Washington county, and enjoying all the facilities which its proximity to the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, may be supposed to afford. The terms will be accommodating and may be known on application to either of the subscribers.
WM. BOOTH. } Exrs.
SAML. H. RENCH. }
Jan. 13. 81.

Fresh Goods.
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow
HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond, **A New & Handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS,**
AS FOLLOWS:
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
China, Glass & Queensware,
&c. &c. &c.
which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 1f

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
S. AMUEL H. BUEHLER
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of **Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, GROCERIES, &c.**
All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.
Gettysburg, May 27. 1f

LANCASTER GLUE.
large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by **SAML. H. BUEHLER, Druggist.**
Gettysburg, Jan. 20. 1f

POETRY.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
SHALL MAN FOREVER SLEEP?
Shall you sink low to rest,
When an azure glowing sky,
Spreads o'er seas of emerald light,
Where groves of coral lie?
Shall you star that floats serene,
When Heaven's own sapphires glow
Relume its wasted fading beam,
Where spicy breezes blow?
Shall that sun in splendor rise,
O'er his glorious pathway sweep—
That star in brilliance greet our eyes—
Yet Man forever Sleep?

Shall these flowers the bloom so fair—
Roses wet with morning dew—
Shedding fragrance thro' the air,
Ever charming—ever new—
Shall this grove, in whose green shade
Feather'd songsters love to rove,
See its scatter'd foliage fade,
Silent every voice of love?
Shall these waves their pale leaves fling,
Sorely winter'd o'er them sweep;
Find their hues restored by spring—
Yet Man forever Sleep?

Shall this worm that lowly lies,
Leave the earth for fields of air;
On his gold-dropp'd pinions rise,
A beautiful reversion there?
And shall man of nobler birth,
Never o'er those barriers leap—
Spend our trifling hour on earth,
And then forever sleep?
No! yon Sun may set in gloom—
Stars withdraw the light they give—
Fields and flowers may cease to bloom—
Yet Man shall ever Live!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Mobile Register.
EVENING THOUGHTS.
How much is to be done? My hopes and fears
Start up alarmed, and o'er life's narrow verge
Look down—on what?
"Could I but retrace my steps through life,
Reclaiming my present experience,
How many serious mistakes might I avoid;
In numerous instances where passion betrayed me,
Should reason govern; where prejudice misled, candor should be my guide;
How many omitted duties should be performed;
The effects of how many errors be averted. Were life to live again,
How different should the retrospect appear!"

Perhaps there is not a human being to whose heart reflections like these have not come at some period of existence.—There are none so entirely exempt in business, or drowned in thoughtless amusement, or besotted by criminal gratifications, as never to have one hour of self-communion—as never to cast a lingering look upon their devious path, or give one anxious thought toward the uncertain way upon which still rests the shadow of futurity. But naturally as such reflections rise, they are as vain as they are specious. In general, they are deceitful emollients, which serve only slightly to heal the wounds which conscience in faithfulness inflicts. It is easy, when the excited feelings have had time to subside, to review a series of actions, and imagine how much more wisely they might have been conducted—for, according to an old saying, after-thoughts are best ones; but, in truth, the same occasion would rouse the same passion; in spite of experience and good resolutions, we would be likely to succumb to the same temptations which had conquered before, and thus furnish fresh materials for new self-reproach.

In support of this assertion, we can cite as evidence, our own practice, and that of men in general. If indeed, we be candid in saying that were we to live again the years that are past, they should be applied to nobler purposes, why do we not begin to live to-day? We need not supplicate that the lengthening shadow which points to life's meridian should be miraculously thrown backward; we have yet a life before us,—uncertain it is true in its duration, but long enough to live to duty. We may not, cannot resist the impetuous current which is hurrying us through time; it were in vain to sigh for the smooth waters of youth and innocence which we have left behind; but surely, prudence might teach us to crowd the brief space which remains, with works of such a nature as shall not embitter our final review of life. Even though far advanced on our voyage, it is not too late to "put good works on board, and wait the wind that shortly wafts us into worlds unknown." That such is not the usual result of the reviews which men make from time to time, of life, is obvious.—The alarmed bosom is stilled by half formed resolves of reformation, by ineffectual regrets and cheap acknowledgments; while warned by conscience, convinced by experience, the individual too often pursues the very course which he has been deprecating, until awake at last, too late he finds "his blithe bark is burst on Charon's shore."

Many, many thus trifle through life, childishly playing with opportunities which may never return, and indulging that maddest of all follies, to reject the claims of duty, even when their force is deeply felt—and say to-morrow, when Heaven and conscience say, to-day. How common is it to hear such persons lament their past carelessness and errors with every appearance of sincerity but one—that of beginning to amend. It is then a poor deception we put upon ourselves, when we rest upon the desire of being virtuous without striving actually to be so; it is a fallacious hope that soothes us with the

expectation that we shall become, at some future period, what we are not willing to be at present. The future—alas, what a frail support to creatures of a day; how many unfulfilled resolutions, disappointed hopes, obliterated promises, are written on its uncertainty! With what presumption does man reckon on the coming hour! It never was promised him. Of all the minutes which compose the ages of time's duration, the only one over which we have control, is the one which waits upon us now. The use of time, the instant wise employment of its moments, is the only means of making it a blessing. Abused or wasted, it becomes a source of anguish, painful to contemplate.

Should we then, in an hour of solemn retirement, reflect upon the irremediable past, when its errors rise painfully upon the memory, casting a gloom over the future—when reason, coinciding with our bosom monitor, bids us pause—when the dissatisfied spirit recoils as it surveys its responsibilities and omissions? Let us beware how we trust to any mere resolve, however sincere we may be its formation. Whatever may be the cause of our anxiety, whether guilt of external conduct, or the consciousness of that perilous stuff which weighs upon the heart, let us not lull our thoughts into the dangerous dream of what we would have done, or what we intend to do.

The most solemn resolutions formed in secret may fade from our minds amid the bustle of life, or melt beneath the solicitations to evil which crowd around us. A good resolve once broken, is seldom renewed with constancy; the very fact of our unfaithfulness will make it an unpleasant subject to our thoughts, and its impression will wear away, leaving the heart less susceptible than before, or it may float upon the memory, a displeasing vision, sufficiently terrible to affright, but of no power to benefit. Let us not, with self-condemned folly, "resolve and re-resolve, then die the same."

ELOQUENT EXTRACT

From Mr. SPRAGUE'S Address before the Massachusetts Society for suppressing Intemperance.

The common calamities of life may be endured. Poverty, sickness, and even death may be met; but there is that which, while it brings all these with it, is worse than all these together. When the husband and father forgets the duties he once delighted to fulfil, and by slow degrees becomes the creature of intemperance, there enters into his home the sorrow that rends the spirit—that cannot be alleviated; that will not be comforted.

It is here, above all, where she, who has ventured every thing, feels that every thing is lost. Woman, suffering woman! here bends to her direst affliction. The measure of her woe, is in truth, full, whose husband is a drunkard. Who shall protect her when he is her insurer, her oppressor? What shall delight her, when she shrinks from the sight of his face, and trembles at the sound of his voice? The heart is indeed dark, that he has made desolate. There, in the dull hour of midnight, her griefs are known only to herself, her bruised heart bleeds in secret.

There, while the cruel author of her distress is drowned in distant revelry, she holds her solitary vigil, waiting, yet dreading his return, that will only wring from her, by his unkindness, tears even more scalding than those shed over his transgression. To fling a deeper gloom across the present, memory turns back, and broods upon the past. Like the recollection to the sun-stricken pilgrim, other days come over her as if only to mock her parched and weary spirit. She recalls the ardent lover whose graces won her from the home of her infancy—the enraptured father who bent with such delight over his new born children—and asks if this can be really him? This unkind being who has nothing for her but the so's disgusting brutality—nothing for these abashed and trembling children, but the so's disgusting example! Can we wonder that amidst these agonizing moments, the tender cords of violated affection should burst asunder? that the scorned and deserted wife should confess, "there is no killing like that which kills the heart?" that though it would have been hard for her to kiss for the last time the cold lips of her dear husband and lay his body forever in the dust, it is harder to behold him so debasing in life, that even his death would be greeted in mercy? Had he died in the light of his goodness, bequeathing to his family the inheritance of an unvarnished name, the example of virtues that should blossom for his sons and daughters from the tomb—though she would have wept bitterly indeed, the tears of grief would not also have been the tears of shame.—But to behold him fallen away from the station he once adorned, degraded from eminence to ignominy—at home turning his dwelling to darkness, and his holy endearments to mockery—abroad, thrust from the companionship of the worthy, a self-branded out-law—this is the woe that the wife feels and is more painful than death—that she mourns over as worse than widowhood!

The Philadelphia Inquirer says—"We learn from undoubted authority, that Louisa McLane has tendered her resignation to the President as Secretary of State. It has not yet been accepted, but the Secretary only holds the office as a *locum tenens*."

The late melancholy event in the House of Representatives, has recalled to our mind the fate of a number of eminent gentlemen of the legal profession, who were, like Mr. B. almost hurried into eternity. Mr. Pinkney, who died suddenly in Washington on the 25th of March, 1822, sunk under his efforts in a case that was pending before the Supreme Court. Robert Goodloe Harper, who died suddenly on the 15th of January, 1825, was engaged on the day before in an important trial in the circuit court of Baltimore.—On the day of his death he had taken his breakfast as usual, in apparently good health and spirits, and as he was standing before the fire reading a newspaper, he fell backward on the floor, and expired without uttering a word. The learned and intelligent counselor of New York, Mr. Sampson, also died on the day after his exertions in an important trial, and Thomas Addis Emmet, his companion in the flight from Ireland, and no less distinguished for legal attainments, received his death stroke in court, being engaged in a trial, and expired before he reached his lodgings. The brother of the distinguished senator from Massachusetts, died instantly after having completed an argument. A more recent instance must be fresh in the minds of our readers,—that of Alfred Powell, of Virginia, one of the most able of the eminent lawyers of that state—he, too, died on the field of his fame after an argument which was worthy of his best days. The instances might be multiplied, for they crowd rapidly upon the memory—but those cited are sufficient to institute an enquiry for the mental philosopher, whether the disciples of "Themis" are more liable to sudden death than members of other professions?
Fred. Herald.

A number of scientific gentlemen of Charleston, S. C. have tried a series of experiments to decide the question whether the American Vulture (Turkey Buzzard) is guided by the eye or the faculty of smell in the pursuit of food!—and have come to the conclusion that it is altogether destitute of the latter, and is directed solely by the sense of sight. They have also discovered that the Carrion Crow and Vulture devour fresh as well as putrid meat.—The same gentlemen tested the story lately published,—that if the eye of a Turkey Buzzard were put out by perforation, it would be restored, and the sight renewed by putting the head under the wing, the down of which was said to perform the miracle.—They found that the eye is refilled, but the sight is not restored. They found, also, that a blind bird cannot perceive the most offensive animal substance, however near. The above facts are derived from an article in the Baltimore American, the editors of which have perused a pamphlet detailing the experiments.

The way they flatter Down East.—It is amusing to see our eastern brethren do the amiable to each other; and the only drawback upon the luxury is, the fear lest they should spoil all their public men by such gross flattery. A late paper from that quarter thus sums up the virtues of such public dignitaries: "I. H. was drunk in Washington all last winter, and did not take his seat in the house but two or three times for the session. J. C. swills his quart per day, and has been guilty of other licentious conduct. L. B. W. is a drunkard and a —; and J. T. G. is a complete ignoramus, who never did, and is not capable of, writing a single sentence for his paper. B. F. G. the focus of the above named characters, has been guilty of dissipation, robbing hen roosts, pulling up corn, and killing colts." They must have a very pleasant community of it; and we think the constituency of such exemplary public men must be particularly engaging.
N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

Augusta, Geo. ought to be built of asbestos, or there will never be any safety in that little city. They have more fires there than any where else in Christendom. A formidable one broke out on the 2d inst. in a warehouse, in which 6000 bales of cotton was stored, but which was all saved; the flames being extinguished after considerable injury to that part of the building occupied by Mr. Bird as the Farmers' Hotel. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A case of seduction was recently tried at Pittsburgh, Pa. in which the defendant endeavored to prove that the parents of the girl connived at her seduction. The ability of the defendant's counsel, however, could not succeed in sustaining the charge and the jury returned a verdict of \$300 for the plaintiff.

U. S. BANK.—As an evidence that this Institution does what it can (with the "tiger" at its throat) to relieve the pressure consequent upon the mad act of the "Government," the New York Courier of Thursday states, that the discounts of the Branch in that city, at this moment greater, than when it had in its vaults three millions of public deposits!

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
Distressing Event.—On Tuesday last, a heart-rending event occurred at Newark, N. J. Miss Latipia Burton, a young lady, aged 20 years, daughter of the late William Burton, Esq. of Boudchill, while anticipating the enjoyment of a social cir-

cle of friends to which she was invited in the evening, was overtaken by a sad catastrophe, and in less than an hour her beauty and countenance had vanished away and in two days time that late fair form was cold in death. In the morning she was lying in state in a rooming some brass about the coal grate with spirits of turpentine. The bottle fell down and broke, scattering its contents over her silk apron; at the same time a burning coal from the grate communicated fire to the apron, and she was enveloped in flame. She lingered in the most excruciating pain until Sunday morning, when she breathed her last. We learn from the Newark papers, that Miss B. was, in a few days, to be married to a young gentleman of this city.

The Charleston Courier, of the 7th inst., says that the excitement on the subject of the Test Oath is daily increasing in the upper part of the State. The officers of one Regiment, in Chester district, have met to express their determination not to take the oath, and declare that "this determination will be supported with their rifles."

If a European Monarch adopts a political measure which he afterwards finds to be impolitic or offensive to his subjects, he changes his minister and the measure is recalled. When an American President makes a false step, though the error is manifest, and the whole country suffer by it, and demands its revocation, yet the President from false pride, obstinacy, or party feeling, persists in his course, and refuses the relief which a king, under similar circumstances, would grant to the petitions of subjects. General Jackson's conduct suggests comparisons which threaten to bring republican institutions into discredit.
Poulson.

A Warning.—On Friday last, Jesse Smith, a man long given to habitual drunkenness, procured a bottle of whiskey at the village of Clinton, in this county, and went to the house of a brother-in-law; and in an out house fell down before the fire, and in the absence of the family, being helpless and senseless from intoxication, was burned to death! When discovered, his clothes were nearly all consumed, and the bottle—his idol and fatal adversary, stood beside him!—Pittsburg States.

Opinions of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig.
The President's Firmness.—The results of the New-York Committee's exertions have been announced in the papers of that city. It is confirmed, that Mr. Senator Wright spoke the determination of the President, and that he is resolved to manage the Treasury through the State Banks, come what may! and to veto any act of Congress, ordering the Depositories to be restored. When we remember that the Constitution and laws expressly deny to the Executive the slightest authority over the Treasury; that the first idea we have of a free Government, is that the people should control their money, in contradistinction to its being controlled by the executive officer; when we see that the President has placed his foot upon those, the most solemn provisions of our Institutions; and when we know that, by his power of removal, the public purse is substantially put into his pocket—what are we to think? what are we to do? In melancholy seriousness, we ask, if this usurpation will, or ought to be submitted to! Casting our thoughts ahead, and anticipating the possibility of an adjournment of Congress, without a restoration of the Treasury to the control of that body, we ask of the millions of power, if they have well weighed the consequences? Are they prepared for them? Do they mean to light the torch of civil war? Can they guarantee the peace of the country for an hour, when the people see that they are already enslaved?

We know many of those same minions, and know them for men more pacific than belligerent. We invite them to pause for a rare as Heaven is above us, the country reposes on gunpowder, which one fatal spark, at any moment, may explode. They can rule the President's firmness. It is only necessary for them to say to him, "we can support you no farther in this matter," to produce an immediate change of his purpose, and an instant return to law and constitution.—Be they assured, that the Southern States will not consent to live the subjects of the power which grasps both the purse and the sword. When the dreadful moment arrives, and it is ascertained that such are the conditions of remaining in the Union, it will become manifest. Upon the heads of the Van Burens, the Foryses, the Rives, the Richies—who could check the insanity of the President, if they would—be the responsibility!

From the Staunton (Va.) Spectator.
Painful as the truth must be to the

the blood of her slaughtered sons. The strength of our government consists in the confidence and affection of the people: Gen. Jackson, therefore, is assaulting it in the citadel of its power—through the only channel by which it ever can be destroyed. There is no mistake about this matter. The language which we hear in our daily intercourse, forces us to the conclusion, that the government cannot long be administered under the powers assumed by its present head. There must be an abandonment of them, or the country is undone. They are sweeping from our institutions their only support. Let every man who loves his country reflect on these things—let Gen. Jackson reflect, and see what he is doing. Do not believe he wishes to injure the Union—we can find for him no adequate motive to do so; but we believe he is misled, fatally misled, by those who are greedily seeking their own aggrandizement at the hazard of every thing dear and valuable to the country.

With true Virginia independence, the people of Richmond, at the suggestion of Chapman Jackson, have refused to send a Committee to Washington to wait upon the President, in relation to the present distress. Let us, say the inhabitants of that city, stand in our Capitol and command!—we will not send to Washington to beg.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, thus concludes a letter from Washington:

"A gentleman had his pocket picked in the Senate Chamber (on the floor) this morning. The gentleman who lost the money was Mr. Gray of Boston, and was introduced to the floor by Mr. Webster. Who introduced the other gentleman, I don't know."

Mr. Gray would better petition the president of the police to have his deposits restored.

The following statement in our opinion wants further confirmation:

Ancient Burying Grounds.—The following account respecting several ancient burying grounds, in the State of Tennessee, is by the Rev. Mr. Gwinn, an aged & respectable member of the Methodist connection, and who resides in the section of country where they are located.

"In the county of White, State of Tennessee, near the town of Sparta, there have been discovered three burying grounds, where a very small people are deposited in tombs (coffins) of stone. The greatest length of the skeletons is nineteen inches. Some of these people appear to have lived to a great age—their teeth being worn smooth and short, while others are full and long. Many of the tombs (graves) have been opened and the skeletons examined. The graves are about two feet deep; the coffin was of stone, made by laying a flat stone at the bottom, one at each end, and one over the corpse. The dead are all bound with their heads to the east, and in order, laid on their backs and their hands on their breasts. In the bend of their left arms is found a crumpled rag, that would hold nearly a pint, made of ground stone or shell of a gray color, in which is found one, two, or three shells, supposed to be sea shells. One of these skeletons had about the neck 04 pearl beads. There are many of these burying grounds. Near the one which I examined is the appearance of an ancient town. The bones found in these graves are strong and well set, and the whole frame appears to be well formed. These grave yards are in extent from an acre to an acre and a half.

In the same neighborhood is a burying ground where the dead are buried in the same manner as above described, and where the skeletons are from seven to nine feet long."

Gideon Lee, once a shoe-maker, and a poor man, who went from house to house, with his kit upon his back, to make and mend shoes for his more wealthy neighbors to obtain a livelihood, is now immensely rich, and at this time holds the high and honorable office of mayor of the city of New York, the largest city in the U. States. Such instances of successful enterprise, it is true are rare, but they furnish examples which ought to stimulate every young man, however poor, to deeds of virtue and a steady course of industry, with the full assurance that distinguished merit rarely goes unrewarded among enlightened freemen. Mr. Lee has arrived to his present standing by a course of persevering industry and economy, having always sustained an irreproachable character for honesty and integrity.
Buffalo Bulletin.

The Mad Poet Outdone.—Mr. Samuel Parker advertises in the Poughkeepsie papers, a lecture upon a new system of philosophy, the most novel ever delivered—proving this earth to be an animal and vegetable—that it breathes twice during twenty-four hours—likewise that mankind are animals and vegetables. Showing the existing cause of every thing possessing vitality, and the moving cause of longevity in every thing. The whole to conclude with a treatise on the art of preserving health, and advice to young men on matrimony.

"Religion does not censure, or exclude Unnumber'd pleasures, harmlessly pursued"

THE SENTINEL.

On the 10th inst. a bill passed the Senate of this State, granting to John Brinkhoff, of Adams county, \$40 immediately, and \$40 annually, for life.

On the same day, Mr. Stevens presented a petition from John Schetz, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, for a pension.

The bill from the House repealing the act prohibiting the trading of British decisions in courts of justice, was negative in the Senate, on the 14th, on second reading, yeas 11, nays 16.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Stevens reported an act supplementary to an act relative to the employment of the poor.

Mr. DUNLAP, the member from Franklin county, took his seat on the 17th.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, to investigate certain alleged abuses committed by the public agents in the construction of the canals, are now engaged upon the Wyoming line, in the discharge of their duty. Advertisers have been received in town, that they have discovered a fraud of the most barefaced and outrageous character. It is said that poor laborers have been paid 50 cents or 62½ cents per day, while the State has been charged one dollar. This is not the worst of the matter. It is also said that bills have been altered by annexing cyphers to the amounts, and certified and sworn to, in order to have them passed in the Auditor General's office.

We deem it improper to give names or circumstances until the committee have made their report. We do not believe that this committee will do injustice to any one.

We believe that nothing has transpired to implicate the Canal Commissioners in the transaction.

Supreme Court.—A bill passed the Senate on Saturday and was sent to the House for concurrence, consolidating the Lancaster and Chambersburg districts into one, at Harrisburg. A bill has been reported in the House including the Sunbury district also.

A bill for the establishment of a general system of common schools, passed through the committee of the whole, in the House on Saturday. Petitions for such a system have been presented in both Houses during the present session signed by thousands. Three remonstrances only have made their appearance, one from Berks, one from Columbia, and we are ashamed to add one from Dauphin. The one from Dauphin had a number of queer marks made on it by no body knows who.

This morning a number of memorials were presented, among which were some by Messrs. Stevens, Walker, Maclay, and Kerr of Butler, for a law to abolish extra-judicial oaths. They were referred to a select committee.

The bill to establish a general system of education, came up on second reading, and was postponed until Wednesday next.

Old Soldiers.—There is no State more liberal to old soldiers than Pennsylvania. The Legislature are now granting pensions of \$40 a year to soldiers of the revolution who have served two months. About fifty were voted pensions by the House on Thursday and Friday last.

Harrisburg Int.

An arrival from France, at New York, furnishes a few foreign articles of later date, but nothing remarkably interesting. The speech of the King of France, on the opening of the French Chambers, contains nothing of importance—the foreign relations of the government continue pacific, and no apprehension seems to be felt that any thing is likely to arise out of the peculiar situation of the Ottoman Empire calculated to disturb the general tranquility of Europe.

The ladies of Long Island have unanimously protested against the introduction of white neck handkerchiefs, on the ground of economy and beauty, and have resolved not to receive the addresses of any young gentleman, (hear this, ye swains)—who wears a white neck cloth, and recommend them to the Temperance Societies, as fit subjects, as the fashion is extravagant, and will come under the head of "Extravagance begets dissipation."

Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joshua Thompson, died in Lima on the 7th ult. The circumstances attending her death are truly distressing: her nurse, by accident, administered to her arsenic instead of magnesia. She has left nine children, the youngest but two weeks old.

We copy the following statement made by Mr. Webster in reply to the charge, so often reiterated and denied, that the existing pressure is owing to unnecessary curtailments by the Bank of the United States:

On the first of this month, it appeared, the condition of the Bank was this:

The amount of its loans, fifty-five millions within a fraction.

Its notes and bills in circulation nineteen millions.

Amount of money in Bank on deposits, ten millions within a fraction.

Specie on hand, ten millions and a half.

The amount then for which the Bank is liable at any time to be called on, is twenty-nine millions, being the amount of its bills in circulation and of the deposits in the Bank.

To meet this demand, it holds ten and a half millions of specie; that is to say, it has an amount of cash in its vaults a little more than equal to one-third of its existing liabilities.

It is very possible that, under circumstances, some enlargement of the circu-

tion might be made on this amount of specie, though he had understood that the Bank of England did not feel justified in going far beyond this proportion.

The Bank of England, said Mr. W. is on the most friendly terms with the Government; it has recently received a renewal of its charter; its notes are payable in one place only, and they are made, moreover by statute, a lawful tender in the payment of all debts, except by the Bank itself. Yet, under all these favorable circumstances, it appears from the evidence taken in the House of Commons, to be a general rule with the Bank to keep on hand, bullion to the amount of one-third of the circulation and deposits. Thus, on the 1st December last, the liabilities of the Bank of England were—

Notes in circulation	18,650,000
Deposits	12,415,000
Total	£31,074,000

And the assets, or means of payment, were—

Securities	23,160,000
Bullion	10,134,000
Total	£33,294,000

This shows, as I have stated, that the specie on hand is equal to about one-third of all the liabilities of the Bank.

This information respecting the Bank of England is derived from one of the recent statements of the condition of that Bank, which its new charter requires it to make periodically.

But there are peculiar circumstances to be taken into consideration with regard to the Bank of the U. States, which require its particularity at the present time, to be better provided with specie than the Bank of England, although, actually, this is not the case. It has, says Mr. Webster, twenty-four branches spreading over a vast country, some of them nearly two thousand miles apart, and although not bound to do so by law, it has been in the habit of receiving at one branch the bills of other branches as cash. Under ordinary circumstances, this was practicable without great inconvenience; but in the altered state of things greater caution is evidently necessary. These twenty-four branches are like so many fortresses, all of which must be doubly manned, now that all are threatened and some actually attacked. There are also in circulation five or six millions of Bank checks or drafts, all payable on demand, and intimations are daily thrown out that orders will be issued from the Treasury forbidding the receipt of these drafts or checks at the Custom House and Land Offices, in which case they will, in all probability, be thrown in upon the Bank to be redeemed in specie.

But the great consideration, he said, remained to be mentioned. The debt due to the Bank is 55 millions of dollars, and its charter will expire in two years and twenty days. Instead of adding to this amount, is it not rather time to commence the process of reduction and collection? Could any thing but the unexampled condition of the country justify the Bank in holding its amount of loans as high as it now is?

From the Seat of Government of Kentucky, we learn that resolutions condemning the removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the U. States, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State, in Congress to use their influence to restore the public monies to their lawful depository, had passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 53 to 41.

A bill to establish a State Bank, which had for some time been pending in the Legislature of the State of Ohio, has been finally rejected.

A letter from Steubenville, Ohio, dated the 4th inst., says that "yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, one of the boilers of the Clinton Paper mill bursted—the explosion was a tremendous one indeed."

The boiler separated in three parts—the head, with a part, struck the stove, but did no damage there; the other three boilers moved out of their places and tore away all the boiler house and nearly all the coal house. On the whole, it is a miracle that there was no loss of life and so little destruction of property—we have not lost one sheet of paper, and the steam engine not injured, except the boilers and what was connected with them, and only one of them. We had to pull down the stack; it was so shattered it would have fallen itself; only one hand was injured, namely, James Stewart, we cannot say whether he will live, although he was only scalded on the hands and face, that we can learn as yet; the eldest son of James M'Clurg had his right thigh badly broken, and his left leg. Clements had two sons bruised with brick bats, &c. and one girl jumped out of the left door in the end, and sprained her ankle—all told how good and kind God is!

Value of Slaves.—At a recent sale of the late Col. McGar, in Columbia county, Georgia, there were sold sixty-nine negroes, bringing \$51,700—averaging \$750 each.

The Boston Atlas, of the 10th instant, says:—We are informed by a commercial friend, that since the withdrawal of the deposits forty-five failures have taken place in this city. There has happened probably as many more in New Bedford, Newburyport, and other neighboring towns.

New England, in proportion as it is more commercial, has suffered more than any part of the country.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Remedy.—As General Jackson has refused to lend his aid in relieving the distresses which his rash measures have brought upon the country—but on the contrary has virtually declared through Mr. Senator Wright, that nothing shall be

done by the administration—it becomes highly important that the people should take around them and themselves, and form no co-ordinate branch of the government of adequate authority, to which appeal may be made, or whether in truth, the destinies of this great people are wholly within the grasp of ONE MAN.

Mr. Webster has demonstrated in his Report, what was sufficiently obvious before, that the Secretary of the Treasury has unlawfully wrested property from the custody of the United States Bank. Now it is an old legal maxim, that "for every wrong, there is a remedy." The United States Bank is a body corporate, "capable of suing and being sued." What then prevents it from suing out a MANDAMUS, or some other proper process, from the Supreme Court of the United States, to repossess them of their rights? If Secretary Taney has "overstepped the law," and seized that which he had not a right to possess, his occupancy of a public office cannot shield him. He can no more defend himself on that ground than he could for having committed an assault and battery upon Nicholas Biddle. As the Secretary has once been Attorney General, we hope he will ponder well on these matters; and perhaps he will find that instead of being protected behind the President's Veto, he may be called to the bar in a different character from that of a lawyer.

The following account of the funeral of Judge Bouldin, who lately died upon the floor of Congress, is from the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette:

"The funeral of a member of Congress, with all the solemnity of a public pageant, is a most impressive ceremony; but there was something peculiar in that which took place this morning. The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Bouldin, had imbued the universal mind with a gloomy feeling; every incident contributed to deepen its tone. The scarfs of white silk for the committee of arrangements, and the officers of the Houses, including the Vice President and the Speaker, and of black silk for those who announced the melancholy catastrophe, and for the nearest connections of the deceased, the voluminous folds of crape which were laid in the chairs at the entrance of the chambers, to be tied round the left arms of the members, the programme of the procession laid on every table, the flags half mast, flapping heavily against the poles which supported them, and the countenances of members in which deep thought and sadness were combined—all seemed to admonish us, that Congress had not met to talk and legislate concerning the living, but to accompany the honored and the lamented dead from the halls where intellect grows immortal, to the chambers where matter exhibits its mortality. At half past 10, the hour appointed for the meeting of the two Houses, a dull rap called the members to order, and the chaplains put up their brief and solemn prayers, which spoke of the frailty of life, the certainty of death, and the cheering hope of an immortality beyond the grave. The prayer ended, the presiding officers did not, as the daily habit, ascend the chair, and attempt to regulate their respective Houses. All were lounging about reckless of the busy cares which generally engross the members, receiving from the messengers the insignia of mourning, and waiting for the corpse. About eleven, the committee of arrangements began to move from the boarding house of Mrs. Ballard, and the procession came slowly up the long avenue to the capitol, where the coffin was unhearsed, and carried into the centre of the hall, where the Senate had previously repaired and taken their seats.

There were two ladies who were supported immediately behind the coffin, one of whom was greatly agitated, and continued to be so to the close of the service. The Judges of the Supreme Court entered the Hall, and took their seats in the chairs provided for them, on the left of the Speaker and Vice-President. On the right, were seated the President of the United States, and the Heads of Departments. The Episcopal service for the dead was recited by the Rev. Mr. Hatch, the chaplain of the Senate, after which the Rev. Mr. Suckion, the House chaplain, delivered a brief and very touching discourse from the text "Where is he that liveth and shall not see death?" A prayer succeeded, and the gloomy pageant then resumed its way to the burial ground, where lies the dust of those who when living, moved in the sphere of legislation, and died while engaged in the performance of those duties. No other business was transacted. The minds of the members were unfitted for the common employments of their vocation. I have never seen a body of men on whom a stronger impression was made by any single occurrence than by this. It was an imposing spectacle, to see all the three branches of the government—executive, legislative and judicial—assembled at one time, under one roof, not for the purpose of disputation about the concerns of life and its incidents, but to pay homage to one deceased member, and to humble themselves before him, in whose hands empires are as dust, and those who regulate them as nothing. The arbiters of the fates of thirteen millions of people were there, and the mere slave in a rafter might have changed the whole destiny of this hemisphere.—It is worthy of remark and censure, that when the Senate entered the

House, only a few old members rose from their seats. I have never before seen an instance when the whole House did not rise to receive the co-ordinate branch. We are surely retrograding into Gothicism; and if the manners of the age are to receive their impression from the legislators of the popular branch, I think we shall shortly become as unmanly as the race of people as the sun ever shone upon, in the annual revolutions of the earth!"

Enormous Tumor.—A short time ago, a man named Joseph John Hampton, residing at Newington, died in consequence of the bursting of an immense tumor on his right shoulder, which had been gradually increasing for six years and eight months; and which, a few months before his death, was ascertained to weigh not less than 19 pounds. It was latterly observed to exhibit an appearance of inflammation at one particular spot, where the rupture took place, and a discharge of no less than four quarts of matter followed. Previous to this the man had an inordinate appetite; but subsequently he lost all desire of food, and wasted away till death terminated his suffering. For many months he was incapable of lying down, and a chair was constructed, in which he sat, with a cavity for the reception of the tumor, which was five feet in circumference. His medical attendants would have attempted to remove the horrible excrescence, but they foresaw the operation would occasion instant death.

Inhuman Outrage.—A most disgraceful outrage upon the feelings of humanity, committed in the robbing of a grave in the Methodist Episcopal burying ground of this place, and dissecting the corpse, was discovered on Sunday evening last, and has produced great excitement in our community. The manner of discovery was as follows:—A box was found under a culvert, on the turnpike, about half a

mile east of town, by a young man, who immediately opened it, when his eyes and senses were presented with the shocking spectacle of the headless chest and severed legs of a human body. He soon made the discovery known, when a Jury of Inquest was summoned by the Coroner, who, suspecting that the remains might be parts of the body of the youth who was drowned in the Potomac on the 24th of last month, immediately sent for his father, Mr. Stephen Leonard, of this town, who, upon examining one of the feet, said it was his child, showing a mark thereon occasioned by a scald.

The Jury next proceeded to the graveyard and opened the grave, when the empty coffin was found. Their decision of course was, that the human remains found in the box, were parts of the body of the son of Mr. Leonard.

The perpetrators of this outrage are unknown; but it is hoped they may yet be found out, and exemplary punishment awarded them.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We find in one of the last numbers of the New Orleans Bee, the following singular interrogatories, which the writer says "will, in due time, be followed by some additional developments." There are no developments whatever contained in these interrogatories. They are mere insinuations, conveyed in the most objectionable, and least manly and direct manner. But they are sufficient to excite curiosity, and the charge insinuated is not highly improbable in itself.

Question.—To Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S. of America.—In your celebrated Proclamation to the people of S. Carolina, you alluded (under certain contingencies) to a servile dependence by them, upon a foreign power.—What were your reasons for such an allusion?

Question.—To Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the U. S. of America.—What information did you receive in England and transmit to this country, of a correspondence, between certain persons of South Carolina, and individuals of high rank in England?

Question.—To John C. Calhoun, Senator in Congress.—Were you or were you not privy to certain letters, supposed to be written by Dr. Cooper and the late Mr. Turnbull, to Lords Grey and Palmerston, on the subject of the late movements in S. Carolina and the general secession of the Southern States from the Union?

MORE ANON.

A Wilmington (N. C.) paper, says—"Large numbers of incendiary pamphlets have been sent south for distribution, tending to disturb their domestic tranquility; they emanate from the fanatic few who are in favor of immediate abolition, which never can be accomplished."

Value of the Precious Metals.—There are 500 towns or principal places in Mexico, celebrated for the explorations of silver that surround them. These 500 places comprehend together about 300 mines. The whole number of veins and masses in the exploration is between 4 and 5000. The ore is generally in veins, rarely in beds and masses. The vein of Guanaxato is the most extensive. It is from 120 to 150 feet thick, and is explored in different places for a distance of nine miles. The quantity of silver in the ores, averages from three to four ounces the quintal, or to 1-448th to 1-597th of the weight of ore. The annual produce of silver in Mexico during the last years of the seventeenth century, was 1,134,424 pounds.

[Silliman's Journal of Science.]

A prevailing notion among many persons who have not turned their attention to the subject is, that the gold and silver of this continent is more valuable than any other products of the country.

The produce of all the mines of America, 25 years ago, never came up to the value of the present crop of cotton, and their produce at this time is not half the value of our four hundred millions pounds of cotton, when delivered in Europe, or even at the ports of shipment. Now, the iron of England, in its raw state, is actually worth more than the entire products of the gold and silver mines of America. The annual amount of the straw hats of New-England, is even worth as much, or more than the annual products of the much talked of gold mines of the Southern States.—Boston Atlas.

[From a London paper.]

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MORE ANON.

The Washington Correspondent of the U. States Gazette, in the course of a description of the ceremonies which took place in the Capitol previous to the interment of Judge Bouldin, says—"The arbiters of the fates of thirteen millions of people were there, and the mere slave in a rafter might have changed the whole destiny of this hemisphere."

If it is intended as poetry we have nothing to say against it—but if for fact, it is susceptible, we think, of a few doubts. We entertain a profound respect for Congress, but we question whether they are the arbiters of the fates of the people even of this country, still less of this hemisphere. The people are the arbiters of their fates. As to the "flaw in a rafter," the flooring, or pavement of the House of Representatives is supported, if we are not mistaken, on strong, well constructed arches, and might withstand the shock of a tropical earthquake.

Mr. Black, the new Senator from Mississippi, who was elected as a friend to the Administration, has gone the way of Mr. Archer, Mr. Wise, and almost the whole Southern delegation, in opposition to the removal of the deposits.

A very respectable correspondent desires a place in the National Intelligencer for the following:

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

When the army of the Emperor Charles V. under Bourbon, sacked and pillaged Rome in the year 1561, the citizens had to endure, for months together, every cruelty and outrage that could be inflicted by a rapacious and unbridled soldiery. One word from the Emperor would have restored them to their liberties. He refused to order the Army to evacuate the city, but went into mourning for its fall, and ordered prayers to be said, and fasts to be observed, throughout his vast dominions, for its deliverance from his own army.

The Secretary of War, by direction of the President, has prohibited the Bank of the U. States from paying the money due to the Revolutionary Pensioners, under the act of Congress of 1832. One word from the President would enable the poor pensioners to draw every dollar of their money. He refuses to direct the Secretary of War to permit the Bank to pay what is due to the pensioners, but makes a pathetic appeal to the public, about the sufferings of the "remaining veterans of the Revolution." Which of the two exhibits the most conspicuous example of magnanimity, sincerity, and consistency—the Emperor or the President.

A sale which took place in New York last week shows in a striking manner the fluctuations which have attended the speculations in coal lands in Pennsylvania. A tract of coal land in Schuylkill county, containing 611 acres, was knocked down for \$3,666, which, in 1829, was sold for \$92,000.

The feathers in ink.—The New York Evening Post, speaks of the editor of the "Evening Star," as follows:—"The wretch and liar who manages the Evening Star, and who is himself but a vile purchased tool of a more dangerous wretch, scarcely ever dips his pen in ink, that it is not with the purpose of giving circulation to some sheer and black falsehood, either express or implied. What

cares he for the Bank of the U. States? What cares he for any thing, except his own dirty wages—the wages for which he is ready to write up, or write down, to do any thing, no matter how dishonest, or how base, or how pernicious. That such a scoundrel dares to hold his head up in a virtuous community—dares daily to hint calumnies worse even than those he utters—is one of the marvels of the times. We should scarcely wonder if the indignation of an outraged community should ere long show itself in a way to make him tremble."

From the U. S. Gazette.

A Bull Chase.—Yesterday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock, the sober inhabitants of Chesnut street were startled with a general outcry of "clear the road!"

—there he comes!—and on looking, sure enough he did come. A bull or an ox about 3 years old, had taken upon himself the responsibility of promenading Chesnut street without an attendant, and he made clear work of it as far as he went. Near Fifth street the cloak of a gentleman, blowing out into the wind, attracted the attention of the animal, and he flew at it with a singular grace. The owner slipped the fastenings, and left the garment. After a single toss of the animal the bull pursued his way downward but was soon attracted by the comely appearance of a black man breaking coal. The beast rushed in upon the heap, making a glorious clattering with his hoofs. The regular coal breaker, however, not relishing a partnership in his business, dropped his hammer and withdrew from the concern. By this time the showings of the citizens had infused a new fire into the veins of the bull, and he took up his line of march at a rapid pace. Hurrah, shouted the boys—"there he comes!" said a woman—and on went the bull, bellowing like a "roaring lion," peeling it down the street like a streak of lightning, his tail cocked right into the air like a flag staff, and his head flying about like a politician's, looking for the strongest side. Arrived at the brow of the hill at Front st. his coming was discovered by the numerous persons on board the steamboat at Chesnut street wharf.

"What's that," shouted one.

"It's the veto," replied another.

"Stop him!" they all shouted; and they formed a bold front, to keep such an invasion from the deck of the steamboat. Meantime the animal came down the hill with a marvellous velocity—wheelbarrows and handbarrows were scattered like dust from his path—nothing obstructed his course—away he went at full speed, over ropes and hawsers, stretched along to fasten the steamboat—high above every let and hindrance, he cleared the whole at a single leap, and struck the Delaware, sixteen feet from the wharf. Landmen and watermen, fishermen and butchers, then betook themselves to the boats to catch the handsome beast. Jove himself never took a more beautiful form, but all exertions were fruitless. On he went, master alike of his own pathway, in the water as on the land. He directed his course for Smith's island, and landed safe, where, at the last report, he was setting up his rest—

"Lord of the fowl and the brute."

—

PREFACE OF

Hon. David Crockett's Biography.

FASHION is a thing that I care mighty little about, except when it happens to run just exactly according to my own notion; and I was mighty high sending out my book without any preface at all, until a notion struck me, that perhaps it was necessary to explain a little the reason why and wherefore I had written it. Most of authors seek fame, but I seek for justice,—a holier impulse than ever entered into the ambitious struggles of the votaries of that fickle, flirting goddess. A publication has been made to the world, which has done me much injustice; and the catchpenny errors which it contains, have been already too long sanctioned by my silence. I don't know the author of the book—and indeed I don't want to know him; for after he has taken such a liberty with my name, and made such an effort to hold me up to public ridicule, he cannot calculate on any thing but my displeasure. If he had been content to have written his opinions about me, however contemptuous they might have been, I should have less reason to complain. But when he professes to give my narrative (as he often does) in my own language, and then puts into my mouth such language as would disgrace even an outlandish African, he must himself be sensible of the injustice he has done me, and the trick he has played off on the public. I have met with hundreds, if not with thousands of people, who have formed their opinions of my appearance, habits, language, and every thing else, from that deceptive work.

They have almost in every instance expressed the most profound astonishment in finding me in human shape, and with the countenance, appearance, and common feelings of a human being. It is to correct all these false notions, and to do justice to myself, that I have written.

It is certain that the writer of the book alluded to, has gathered up many imperfect scraps of information concerning me, as in parts of his work there is some little resemblance of truth. But I ask him, if this notice should ever reach his eye, ed him so?—if I had put together such a bundle of ridiculous stuff, and headed it with his name, and sent it out upon the world without ever even condescending to ask his permission? To these questions all upright men must give the same answer. It was wrong; and the more so, the more it is a mockery to make money by it, is no apology for such injustice to a fellow man.

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ly more to vindicate myself, than to condemn him.

In the following pages, I have endeavored to give the reader a plain, honest, homespun account of my state in life, and some few of the difficulties which have attended me along its journey, down to this time. I am perfectly aware, that I have related many small, and, as I fear, uninteresting circumstances; but if so, my apology is, that it was rendered necessary by a desire to link the different periods of my life together, as they have passed, from my childhood onward, and thereby to enable the reader to select such parts of it as he may relish most, if indeed, there is any thing in it which may suit his palate.

I have also been operated on by another consideration. It is this:—I know, that as obscure as I am, my name is making considerable deal of fuss in the world. I can't tell why it is, nor in what it is to end. Go where I will, every body seems anxious to get a peep at me; and it would be hard to tell which of them, the advantage, if I and the 'Government,' and 'Black Hawk,' and a great eternal big caravan of wild varnents, were all to be shown at the same time in four different parts of any of the big cities in the nation. I am not so sure that I shouldn't get the most custom of any of the crew. There must therefore be something in me, or about me, that attracts attention, which is even mysterious to myself. I can't understand it, and I therefore put all the facts down, leaving the reader free to take his choice of them.

On the subject of my style, it is bad enough, in all conscience, to please critics, if that is what they are after. They are a sort of vermin, though, that I shan't even so much as stop to brush off. If they want to work on my book, just let them go ahead; and after they are done, they had better blot out all their criticisms, than to know what opinion I would express of them, and by what sort of a curious name I would call them, if I was standing near them, and looking over their shoulders. They will, at most, have only their trouble for their pay. But I rather expect I shall have them on my side.

But I don't know of any thing in my book to be criticised on by honorable men. Is it on my spelling?—that's not my trade. Is it on my grammar?—I hadn't time to learn it, and make no pretensions to it. Is it on the order and arrangement of my book?—I never wrote one before, and never read very many; and, of course, know mighty little about that. Will it be on the authorship of the book?—this I claim, and I'll hang on to it, like a wax plaster. The whole book is my own, and every sentiment and sentence in it. I would not be such a fool, or knave either, as to deny that I have had it hastily run over by a friend or so, and that some little alterations have been made in the spelling and grammar; and I am not so sure that it is not the worse of even that, for I despise this way of spelling contrary to nature. And as for grammar, it's pretty much a thing of nothing at last, after all the fuss that's made about it. In some places, I wouldn't suffer either the spelling, or grammar, or any thing else to be touched; and therefore it will be found in my own way.

But if any body complains that I have had it looked over, I can only say to him, or her, as the case may be, that while critics were learning grammar, and learning to spell, J. and 'Doctor Jackson, L. L. D.' were fighting in the wars; and if our books, and messages, and proclamations, and cabinet writings, and so forth and so on, should need a little looking over, and a little correcting of the spelling and grammar to make them fit for use, it's just nobody's business. Big men have more important matters to attend to than crossing their t's, and dotting their i's, and such like small things. But the 'Government's' name is to the proclamation, and my name's to the book; and if I didn't write the book, the 'Government' didn't write the proclamation, which no man dares to deny.

But just read for yourself, and my ears for a heel tap, if before you get through you don't say, with many a good natured smile and hearty laugh, 'This is truly the very thing itself—the exact image of its Author.'

DAVID CROCKETT.

Washington City, Feb. 1st, 1834.

A Startling Fact.—In the course of some remarks made in the House of Representatives, a few days since, by Mr. SELDEN, of New-York, he said: 'He believed nearly 10,000 men (all voters too) are engaged in the employment of house-building alone, (in New-York,) from the digging of the cellar to the putting on of the paint. That, as he was informed, scarcely a new contract for the erection of buildings had been made for the approaching season, and this large class of our People must be deprived of labor and support in that city.'

The same statement was made with respect to Philadelphia.

Staggering Account.—A large number of stage-drivers and agents, say about 130, gave a splendid ball at the Eagle Hotel in Concord, N. H. a few evenings since. The Concord Courier states that many of the principal stage proprietors, agents, and drivers in New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode-Island, and Massachusetts, with their wives, daughters, sisters, and sweethearts, were present. A merry time they had of it.

Death by Hydrophobia.—Mr. A. Deidendorff, formerly a merchant of Oswego county, N. Y. perished a few days since a victim to hydrophobia. He was bitten by a wild animal twelve days previous to his death, and expired in the most excruciating agonies, notwithstanding all proper means were resorted to for his relief.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. FEB. 24, 1834.

The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore on Saturday last, was \$4 75. Cloverseed, \$4 25 to \$4 50.

We have inserted a call for a meeting at Petersburg. We do so, by request—not from friendliness to its object.

On Saturday week, a petition was presented in the House of Representatives, by Mr. STEVENS, for the incorporation of a Saving Fund Society in Gettysburg.

Wm. J. DUANE, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, has commenced a series of lectures to the People of the U. States, in which he purposes to lay bare the manoeuvres at Washington. We shall give his first number in our next.

The 'PHRENAKOSMOS SOCIETY,' of Pennsylvania College, celebrated their anniversary, in the German Church, on Saturday evening last. After prayer by the Rev. Professor KRAUTH, eloquent Addresses were pronounced by Mr. KELLER, and the Hon. JOHN REED, and an interesting Poem by Mr. REYNOLDS, Principal in the Preparatory Department of the College. The 'Harmonie Band' of Hanover, assisted by the Band of the Society, played several interesting pieces at intervals, amongst which was the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, in which they were accompanied by a choir, in words composed for the occasion. The whole proceeding was tastefully got up. The ceremonies were closed with prayer by Professor Jacobs, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. WATSON.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Feb. 19.

The intelligence from Washington is of considerable interest. It will be seen that the previous question was called, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, and carried in the affirmative by a vote of 116 to 112, or a majority of four votes. The main question, itself, or the motion to refer the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Deposites, to the Committee of Ways and Means, was determined in the affirmative, by a vote of 130 to 98—a majority of 32.

This result is, of course, announced as a decisive victory in the official paper, which, admitting that six of the friends of the Bank voted for the reference without the instruction to the Committee of Ways and Means, claims a majority of from 16 to 20 against the restoration of the deposits 'which nothing can shake.' It asserts, further, that if the professions of the nullifiers are to be trusted, 'there is in the present House of Representatives a majority of fifty against any Bank of the U. States that can be devised.'

The following are the remarks of the National Intelligencer:

The depending question in the House of Representatives upon the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means of Mr. TANEY'S Reasons for the removal of the Public Deposites, has at length been taken. Although so long debated, and not finally arrived at but by the aid of the previous question, the decision decides nothing but that the House is tired of the debate, and does not choose to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill or resolution, directing the restoration of the Public Deposites, before they shall have made a report upon the subject. But even thus much has been gained by the friends of the measure of removal, in the fullest House which ever sat under this Government, by a majority of four votes only. Had the vacant seats been full, it is very probable that even this majority would have been converted into a minority.

The Debate can only be considered as suspended, to be renewed on the first proposition which shall bring the question again before the House.

On comparing the yeas and nays on the call for the previous question, with the list of members published at the commencement of the session, we find only the following names wanting:—

Joseph B. Anthony of Penn.
Isaac C. Bates, Mass.
Thomas T. Roulstin, Va.
Henry A. Bullard, Lou.
Henry Conway, N. C.
John Davis, Mass.
Wm. W. Ellsworth, Conn.
Thomas Lee, N. J.
Thomas D. Singleton, S. C.
Andrew Stewart, Penn.

Ten in all, of which seven (those marked in Italic) might have been counted against the call, and three in favor of it. The vote would have been a tie—119 to 119—in which case the casting vote of the Speaker would have determined it in the affirmative.

All of the Virginia delegation, with the exception of four, voted against the call, and all of the S. Carolina delegation except two. Many of those opposed to the renewal of the charter of the Bank, and presumed, at the commencement of the session, to be friendly to the administration, voted against the call; but we do not find the name of any known friend of the Bank, or opponent of the Administration, among those in favor of putting an end to the debate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20.

EDUCATION BILL.

A bill for the establishment of a general system of common schools in this commonwealth, is now under consideration in the House of Representatives. It is fashioned very much after the New York plan,

giving a certain amount of public money to those districts which raise by a property tax double the sum. From present appearances, we think the bill will pass the House of Representatives by a large majority, and it is very probable it will also pass the Senate.

Mr. Anderson, the chairman of the committee on education, went into a general defence of the bill yesterday morning, and concluded by an eloquent appeal to the friends of civil liberty to establish a general system of education, as the only bulwark which could effectually resist encroachments upon the pure principles of the revolution. We shall publish his remarks in our next.

An animated debate rose yesterday on the section of the bill providing for the education gratis of a certain number of poor young men, in the colleges, for teachers. Mr. Stevens opposed this feature with great ability, showing that it was worse than useless; tending to degrade the profession of teaching; that it made a distinction between the rich and the poor, odious in the extreme in a republican government.

He said it would foster a mean spirit in young men; a spirit which no one should possess to whom was to be entrusted the education of our youth. Messrs. LACOCK and AYRES spoke on the same side. Messrs. Anderson, Walker, Thompson and Barclay, thought it would introduce no such odious distinction into our seminaries of learning, and that it was necessary to encourage the education of teachers as a profession. The debate continued to a late hour, when the House adjourned without taking a vote on the question.

A bill has been reported in the House for a company to extend the rail road from Middletown to Harrisburg. It is hoped that before the bill comes up in the House, that the friends of this improvement will see that the proper commissioners are named in the bill. Sometimes the opponents of certain improvements get incorporated for the purpose of preventing others. Such things generally happen when the improvements, if made, would lessen the profits of other stocks.

This morning an act appropriating \$12,000 to improve a state road from Wellsborough in Tioga county to Erie, passed and was sent to the Senate.

The education bill came up on second reading, and the debate on the section for the education gratis of poor young men for teachers, was continued.

Messrs. LACOCK, BOILEAU, PATTERSON of Armstrong, BERTLES, AYRES and KERR of Allegheny spoke in opposition to the section; and Messrs. Barclay and Miller supported it. The 19th section as well as the 18th was then negatived.

The bill appropriates \$25,000 for 1834, \$50,000 for 1835, and \$75,000 for 1836, each school district being obliged to raise by tax double the sum, before it can draw its proportion from the State. If it refuses to raise such sum, then its proportion of the public money is to be divided among those districts which do comply with the law.

After the several sections of the bill passed, Mr. LACOCK moved to reconsider the bill for purpose of striking out the provision for dividing the proportion of public money among the counties which comply with the law. This question was pending when the House adjourned.

A temporary adjournment of the Legislature, is seriously spoken of by many of the members. No action has yet been had upon the subject in either branch, but it is probable there will be, in the course of a few days. The time spoken of for the contemplated adjournment, is some time about the middle of March, to meet again in May or June. —Harrisburg Reporter.

Munificent Subscription.—The citizens of Harrisburg have subscribed \$2,414 for the endowment of Professorships in Dickinson College, Carlisle.

Ice.—The ship Tuscan, which sailed from Boston for Calcutta with a part cargo of ice, about seven months ago, arrived there in August last, very little of the ice having melted.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. Moses Neely, of Tyrone township, to Miss Elizabeth Graff, daughter of Mr. John N. Graft, of Straban township.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. Jonas Rautzahn, to Miss Leah Fohl—both of Menallen township.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. Martin Raffensberger, to Miss Lydia Baer, daughter of Mr. John Baer—all of this county.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Mr. Abraham Troup, of Menallen township.

At Washington City, on Tuesday last, WILLIAM WIRT, Esq. a distinguished member of the Bar, and formerly Attorney General of the United States, aged 62 years. The Baltimore Gazette says: 'This distinguished individual had been long enough a resident among us for all to become acquainted with the virtues of his private character, as they had been, previously, with his high and well-earned reputation as an orator, a profound lawyer, and an accomplished scholar and man of letters. The literature of our country has lost, in him, one of its earliest and brightest ornaments—society, an irre-

practicable Christian—and his family a protector and friend, who had scarcely a thought but for their welfare.'

A great man is fallen in Israel.—Died, at Bethlehem, on Saturday morning week, suddenly, the Rev. Lewis D. Von Schweinitz, the secular head of the Moravian Society, or United Fraternity in America, aged about 52 years. —High.

A Leipzig professor has published a work, in which he proves that the earth is hollow, the entrance to it in Poland, and that within, there are fire, air, amphibious animals, fish, insects, birds, quadrupeds, and men; and he even describes the details of the subterranean life they lead.

MEETING.—The citizens of Petersburg, (York Springs,) and its neighborhood, friendly to the holding of a National Convention, for the nomination of Candidates for the Office of President and Vice-President of the U. States, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting, to be held at the house of John Yeats, innkeeper, Petersburg, on Saturday next, March 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. MANY. York Springs, Feb. 24, 1834.

A Miller Wanted.

OWING to the sudden death of Mr. A. THOUR, who had attended my Mill for the last two years, and had rented for the ensuing year, I will

Rent on Shares, or otherwise.

My Grist & Saw-mill.
situated in Menallen township, on a good and lasting stream. The Mill is in good repair; has four run of stones, and a good share of custom. Possession, if required, would be given immediately. None need apply, except he be well acquainted with Milling, and can produce good recommendations. Application can be made to Col. CLARKSON, in Gettysburg, who knows the property, or to the subscriber, on the premises. C. F. KEENER.

Feb. 24. Employment would be given immediately to a man acquainted with the business.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th of March next, at the residence of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, the following Property, viz:

HORSES.
Horned Cattle, SHEEP AND HOGS, Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Windmill, and other Farming Utensils; Breakfast, Dining and Side Tables, Mantle Clock, Bureau, Chairs, Bedsteads, walnut Chest, and a great variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JAMES STEWART.

Feb. 24.

Cabinet-Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's Tavern—entrance from the alley.

His Furniture Room is one door north of Mr. Ziegler's Tavern, on Baltimore-street, where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE. Of all descriptions, such as Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

He is also prepared with a handsome HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

COFFINS.

He invites the Public to call at his Furniture Room, and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing suited exactly to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24.

MEAD'S, RUSH'S, & CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
AN effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, in its most complicated form, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness of the stomach, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, lowness of spirits, commonly called hypochondria, gnawing pain in the stomach, flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or wasting of the body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs—

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Feb. 24.

BIBLE DICTIONARY.

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Dec. 2.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale,

on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, at the residence of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, 1 mile from the Two Taverns, on the road to Black's Mill, the following property, viz:

HORSES.
COWS, SHEEP AND HOGS, one broad tread Wagon, Horse-Gears, Ploughs, Harrows, one Patent Wind-mill, one common do., Cutting-box, Grain in the ground, and a great variety of other

articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance and a credit will be given by

ALEXANDER ROWAN.

Feb. 17.

HANDBILLS.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

CORRE SENTINEL.

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

Circular to Parents, Teachers, School-Committees, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of Youth.

It is not yet quite a year since Parley's Magazine was commenced. During that short period, the number of subscribers has increased to 20,000, and the work has received, every where, the most unqualified approbation. It has found its way to thousands of families; while it has entertained the social circle, its unobtrusive lessons have, we trust, often had a salutary influence on the juvenile mind and heart. It has also found its way to the school-room, and many classes of young pupils have been cheered twice a month by the welcome voice of the teacher bidding them to lay aside, for a few days, the class book which they have read over and over, perhaps twenty times, and read the pages of Parley's Magazine. The demand for the work, to be used in schools, is rapidly increasing.

Encouraged by such unexampled success, the Publishers have resolved to render it still more worthy of so liberal patronage; and not to remit their exertions till they see it introduced into families and schools, throughout the whole length and breadth of the U. States.

In this view they have secured new aid in the Editorial department. The late Editor of the Juvenile Rambler, who, in addition to his qualifications as a writer for the young, has the advantage of many years' experience as a Teacher, will henceforth assist in conducting it.

We propose to present, in the progress of each volume, a great variety of interesting & important topics, among which are the following:

1. Natural History—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.
2. Geography—Especially of the young.
3. Geography—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.
4. Travels and Voyages, in various parts of the world.
5. Lively Descriptions of the Curiosities of Nature and Art—in each of the U. States, and in other countries.
6. Lessons on Objects that daily surround Children in the parlor, nursery, garden, &c. Account of Trades, and Employments.
7. Particular Duties of the Young—to parents, teachers, brothers, sisters, &c.
8. Bible Lessons and Stories.
9. Narratives—Such as are well authenticated—Original Tales.
10. Parables, Fables, and Proverbs, where the moral is obvious and excellent.
11. Poetry—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.
12. Intelligence—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies, and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of these subjects will be illustrated by numerous and beautiful engravings, prepared by the best artists, and selected not only with a view to adorn the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy objects. We would make them better children, better for others, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

We beg the friends of education, especially parents and teachers, to view the matter in this light. Let children look upon the pictures, not as pictures merely; but let them be taught to smother them. What can be more rich in valuable material for instructive lessons, than a good engraving?

After this brief explanation of our principles and purposes, we ask the co-operation of all who receive this Circular. Will you aid us, by your influence, in this great work—the formation of mind and character for the rising generation?

Will you assist us all in your power, in our endeavors to introduce to American schools, and parlors, and families, the stories and lessons of Parley's Magazine?

Every single number of the new volume will have a strong paper cover, abundantly sufficient to preserve the work in good order for binding, and for use in schools.

The yearly subscription being but one dollar, our friends will perceive the impracticability of keeping open so many thousand accounts. It is therefore indispensable that we should require payment always in advance.

Two numbers more will close the first year, and we now give this notice that all who desire to continue the Magazine, may signify their intention by a seasonable advance for the second year.

If any of the subscribers should not receive all their numbers, they can request the Post Master to notify us of such as are missing, and they shall be sent again free of charge.

Ten Copies free of Postage.

To accommodate Associations, Schools and individuals, for distribution, we will deliver at any Post-Office in the United States, free of postage, TEN COPIES to one address for ten dollars remitted to us without cost.

LILLY, WAIT & Co.

Hoston, Feb. 24.

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, at the residence of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, 1 mile from the Two Taverns, on the road to Black's Mill, the following property, viz:

HORSES.
COWS, SHEEP AND HOGS, one broad tread Wagon, Horse-Gears, Ploughs, Harrows, one Patent Wind-mill, one common do., Cutting-box, Grain in the ground, and a great variety of other

articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance and a credit will be given by

ALEXANDER ROWAN.

Feb. 17.

HANDBILLS.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

CORRE SENTINEL.

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this method of informing the Public, that he has on hand, and is now finishing,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF **PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,**

Warranted to be of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at his old Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those wishing to purchase can at all times be supplied with

BEDSTEADS,
AND ALL KINDS OF **CABINET WARE.**

Of superior finish.

ALL KINDS OF **TURNING**

DONE IN MASTERLY STYLE.

House & Sign Painting

attended to as formerly, and prices to suit the pressure of the times—in Cash or Country Produce.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24.

BARGAINS.

HAVING determined to REMOVE from Gettysburg to Mechanicsburg, in the Spring, I will now sell out my Stock of Goods **CHEAP for CASH.** Persons wishing Bargains, would do well to call. My Stock consists, in part, of a great variety of

HANDSOME CALICOES,

Ginghams, Merinoes, Silks, &

FANCY GOODS,

(IN GENERAL.)

Cloths, Cassimeres,

CASSINETTS, VESTINGS,

Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Persons having accounts standing, will please close the same by the 20th of March next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Feb. 10.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Jacob Dahl and Philip Wolf, Committee of BARRA ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Jacob Dahl and Samuel Little, Committee of POLLY ZELL, a Lun

Brigade Inspector.

To the Enrolled Citizens in the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!
I am, by the urgent solicitations of my friends, induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, and will be obliged to you for your support. My claims to said Office I found upon a tour of actual duty of six months in the service of my country, in Canada during the last war, as my certificate of honorable discharge, dated Camp Beato, Aug. 27, 1814, will completely prove. Your votes are respectfully requested by
Your humble servant,
JAMES McWILLIAMS.
Feb. 17.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!
I am, by the urgent solicitations of my friends, induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Jacob Sanders. My claims to your support are grounded upon the fact that I served a regular tour of duty in the last war, in Canada, at the expiration of which I obtained an honorable discharge, signed by Col. Fenton, and dated Beato, the 28th of August, 1814. It would be useless to detail the numerous privations and hardships endured in this campaign, which only those who have served their country during that critical epoch, and which will never be forgotten by the patriots of Pennsylvania. After my return home I was elected Captain, and then promoted to the Colonelship in the 80th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. Resting my claims on your suffrages principally upon these facts, I respectfully solicit your votes at the approaching Election, which will take place on Saturday, the first day of March next, and, if elected, will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.
Your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL BLAKE.
Hampden, Feb. 17.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!
I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the office with fidelity.
JOEL B. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 3.

To the Enrolled Members of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN!
I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. J. SANDERS. If elected, I will do my duty with fidelity and impartiality.
JOHN ASH, Jr.
Gettysburg, Feb. 3.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!
I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the Office with fidelity.
HENRY WITMOR.
Straban township, Feb. 10.

To the Volunteers and Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS!
FOR your generous support on a former occasion, I return you my most cordial, sincere, and unfeigned acknowledgements; and being then in possession of a liberal share of your confidence, respect and esteem, I continue to indulge the hope, that on the 1st day of March next you will not desert me.

I therefore, most respectfully, offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of **Brigade Inspector**, and ask your support.
SAMUEL E. HALL.
Berlin, Feb. 10.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!
I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of **Brigade Inspector**. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do the duties of the Office with fidelity.
THOMPSON A. GODFREY.
Petersburg, (York Springs) Feb. 10.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!
I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of **Brigade Inspector**. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do the duties of the Office with fidelity.
ADAM PRITZ, Jun.
Formerly Major of the 1st Batt. 80th Regt. Hanover, Feb. 10.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Vendition Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Thursday the 27th inst.** at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the premises,
A Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Yets, Arthur Stephens, and Town Lots of Heidersburg—on which are erected a two-story stone dwelling-house, stone spring-house, a well of water near the back door, two log stables, and a large Orchard, also a quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Tobias Slurry.**
—ALSO—
On Friday the 28th inst. on the premises, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
A Tract of Land, Situate in Lawrence and Huntington townships, Adams county, containing 200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Pecking, Moses Funk and others, on which are erected a 1 1/2 story log dwelling-house, log spring-house, with other out-buildings, —also, a one-story frame Tenant-house, on the Turnpike, & frame stable, a large orchard, and some meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Nicholas Wierman.**
—ALSO—
The above Property will be sold on the following terms:—one-half in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments.
—ALSO—
On the same day, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on the premises,
A Lot of Ground, Situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, adjoining lot of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart and an alley, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded House, with a two-story brick back-building, occupied as a **TAVERN**, a large stable, and a fountain pump at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Isaac Sadler**, deceased.
—ALSO—
On Saturday the 1st day of March next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Property, viz:—
A Lot of Ground, Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, in York-street, adjoining Samuel Hunter on the west, and Anthony B. Kurtz on the east, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded House, and back-building, and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Jacob Sanders.**
—ALSO—
Part of Two Lots of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining Lots of Conrad Weaver and John Slentz, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by Nos. 132 and 138, on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling-house, brick back building, brick addition, frame stable, and a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Philip Weaver.**
—ALSO—
Two Lots of Ground, Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, in Middle-street, adjoining Samuel Weaver on the west and West-street on the east, on which are erected a one-story weather-boarded House, with a back-building, a log blacksmith's shop, log coach-maker's shop, and a stable, also a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **John Cain.**
—ALSO—
A certain Tract of Land, Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 18 acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1 story log House, a small bank barn, with a large orchard, adjoining lands of Henry Epley, James McAllister and Henry Bishop.—Also,
A Tract of Land, Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 26 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story frame House, and wagon-maker's shop, adjoining John Black, Wm. Cowner and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Samuel Rouzong.**
—ALSO—
A Tract of Land, Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 2 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Kuhn, Widow Cline and others, on which are erected a one-story log dwelling-house, log stable, spring-house, and a well of water near the door, also an orchard and garden. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Daniel Meniges.**
JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1834.

Temperance Meeting.

THE American Temperance Society having recommended it to the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the United States, to hold meetings generally on the 25th of February next, —The Temperance Society of Gettysburg and the vicinity, will meet on said day, in the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, in the forenoon, at 11 o'clock—at which time and place several interesting Addresses will be delivered on this important subject, and business of importance transacted.
The different Temperance Societies of Adams County, are respectfully solicited to meet with the above named Society on said day, and report their number of members, in order that the same may be transmitted to the State Temperance Association.
—The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
DANIEL M. SMYSE, Sec'y.
Feb. 10.

Militia Election.

A N Election will be held by the enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, on **Saturday the 1st day of March next,** between the hours of 10, a. m. and 6, p. m. for the purpose of electing one

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

for said Brigade, in the room of Major J. Sanders, resigned; one **COLONEL**, for the 80th Regiment, in the room of Col. A. McIlvaine, removed; one **MAJOR**, for the 1st Battalion of said Regiment, in the room of Major Adam Pritz, resigned; and one **MAJOR**, for the 1st Battalion, 80th Regiment, in the room of Major Nicholas Mark, resigned.

Elections to be held at the following places, viz: For the 1st Battalion 90th Regiment, at the house of Jacob Epley, in Lewisberry; for the 2d do. of do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg; For the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, at the house of Mrs. Emich, in Hanover; for the 2d do. of do. at the house of Michael Hoffman, in Abbotstown; For the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, at the house of James King, in Franklin township; for the 2d do. of do. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

THOMAS C. MILLER,

Brigadier General.

Feb. 3.
The present Majors or next senior Officers of each Battalion, (unless otherwise directed,) to superintend and conduct the Election in their respective Battalions, and make returns thereof according to law.
T. C. M.

TIMBER-LAND

FOR SALE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Friday the 28th day of February, inst.** on the premises,
TWO LOTS OF

TIMBER-LAND,

Containing about 10 Acres each, late the Estate of JOHN BRIST, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Ege.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given by
JOHN TANSER, Adm's.
WM. HELLAR, ts

Feb. 3.

Gettysburg Hose Company.

A meeting of the Company will be held at the High-street Engine-house, on **Saturday March 1st,** at 3 o'clock.
P. COOPER, Sec'y.
Feb. 17.

Major Jack Downing's

MAGAZINE.

THE publishers are encouraged by the extraordinary demand for the Letters of Maj. Jack Downing, to issue the original and most popular of his writings, including his life, in a periodical form.

After completing the first volume, should sufficient encouragement be afforded, the Major may, no doubt, be induced to continue his interesting description of public affairs, and other matters.

This Volume will be completed in eight parts of 36 pages each, and will contain ELEVEN original designs by Johnston, and furnished in any part of the U. States postage free for One Dollar.

Seven Copies will be furnished to any one address, postage free for Five Dollars. Payment in all cases to be made in advance and free of expense to the publishers.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. Boston.
Feb. 17.

**THE National Portrait Gallery**

OF

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendence of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at \$6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to
SAML. H. BUEHLER, Droggist, Gettysburg, Who is Agent for the Publishers.
Jan. 27.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.** Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 20.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.** Gettysburg, May 20.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

Of Adams County, Penn.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the **RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**, yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do **REPORT** as follows, viz: *From the tenth day of January, 1833, to the ninth day of January, 1834; both days included:—*

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	5,258	13
Cash received at Bank on Commissioners' Note	989	33
Costs received of F. Somercamp	30	36
Fines and Verdicts in hands of P. Heagy, Esq.	319	51
Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean, Esq.	472	14
Tax assessed for 1833	9,774	31
Cash advanced by R. Smith, Treasurer	70	13
Cash on hand at last settlement	758	08
	\$17,672	00

The Taxes assessed for 1833, are as follow:

Collectors.	Townships.	County Tax.	State Tax.	State Tax on Notes, &c.
Philip Bishop	Germany	\$602 95	\$300 42	\$27 79
G. Deardorff	Laitmore	314 60	157 19	12 11
J. Brame, sen.	Tyrone	308 06	153 58	8 65
Jno. Waltman	Conowago	540 05	269 14	19 26
Dav. Nickel	Huntingdon	491 45	245 37	13 99
J. Patterson	Hamilton	539 73	269 59	39 42
Peter Diehl	Berwick	533 26	266 02	61 03
V. Hollinger	Reading	679 93	339 76	30 55
Geo. Myers	Franklin	731 32	365 45	34 04
W. C. Rhea	Hamiltonban	654 77	326 03	28 55
J. Brinkerhoff	Straban	774 03	371 68	12 72
John Scott	Liberty	526 04	263 05	24 80
John Walker	Menallen	666 08	332 93	23 48
John Miller	Mountpleasant	770 58	384 91	17 07
F. Stockslager	Mountjoy	443 88	221 91	9 12
Jos. Walker	Cumberland	687 99	343 60	13 85
J. A. Thompson	Borough	539 50	269 77	128 12
		\$9,774 31	\$4,880 40	\$505 15

The outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz:

Collectors.	Townships.	Dolls.	Cts.
1827. Caleb Beales	Laitmore	32	09
1829. Jesse Seabrooks	Hamiltonban	2	00
1831. James Renshaw	Germany	44	07
Nicholas Groop	Huntington	51	95
James Scott	Liberty	251	86
Jacob Smith	Menallen	140	31
1832. Samuel Kennedy	Huntington	73	56
Charles Barnitz	Hamilton	78	41
Tobias Kepner	Berwick	31	48
Jacob Diehl	Mountjoy	44	17
John Miller	Mountpleasant	82	59
John Scott	Liberty	2	14
Geo. Taylor	Menallen	23	48
Robert Thompson	Cumberland	23	99
1833. John Waltman	Conowago	167	05
Valentine Hollinger	Reading	29	93
Philip Bishop	Germany	262	95
James Patterson	Hamilton	39	73
James Brinkerhoff	Straban	344	03
John Miller	Mountpleasant	136	58
Joseph Walker	Cumberland	349	09
Frederick Stockslager	Mountjoy	220	75
John Scott	Liberty	341	04
Jas. A. Thompson	Borough	89	29
Geo. Deardorff	Laitmore	114	60
Geo. Myers	Franklin	181	32
Jacob Bream	Tyrone	182	89
Peter Diehl	Berwick	183	26
John Walker	Menallen	341	08
David Nickel	Huntington	266	07
Wm. C. Rhea	Hamiltonban	448	10
		\$4,608	76

*A mistake of \$62 17 has been made in the addition of items in Commissioners' and Treasurer's Books.

CR.

By Commissioners' orders, as follows, viz:—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay	18	00
Tuition of Poor Children	1,148	14
Sundry bills of costs paid Sheriff and others	1,092	42
Wood for Court-House and Prison	78	25
Directors of Poor—pay	60	00
Grand Juries and Constables' pay	270	24
General Juries and Constables' pay	1,181	26
Treasurer of Poor House funds	2,300	00
Assessors' pay	347	00
Road views and damages	277	20
Coroner's Fees	36	14
Wolf and Fox scalps	70	31
John L. Gubernator, Esq. Commissioner—pay	91	50
Jacob Cover, Esq. do.	115	50
Robert McIlhenny, Esq. do.	115	50
Clerk to Commissioners—pay, &c.	189	10
Collectors of Taxes—Fees and Releases	772	59
Sundry Persons for building Bridges	1,384	09
Work done Public Buildings	31	84
Court-Crier—pay	57	12
Sundry persons for printing	280	62
Jailor—for keeping Prisoners, &c.	232	40
Officers of Election—pay	348	84
Prothonotary and Clerk's Fees	63	24
James Bowen in trust for quit rents on Lots No. 82, 208, for the years 1831, 1832, 1833, }	6	00
Medical attendance on Prisoners	11	75
Water rent	15	00
Interest at Bank	51	01
Commissioners' Note in Bank paid by R. Smith	1,000	00
Outstanding Tax	4,608	76
Balance of Jury fines and verdicts in hands of Philip Heagy	269	51
Do. do. of W. S. Cobean	349	64
Outstanding Q. Rents in hands of J. A. Thompson	99	00
Treasurer's Salary	100	00
	\$17,672	00

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the Ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, } Commissioners.
JOHN BROUGH, }
Attest—D. HORNER, Clerk.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the subscribers, being duly elected **AUDITORS** to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, **REPORT** the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, **FROM THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1833, TO THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1834—both days included:—**

R. Smith, Treasurer, & Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax, Jan. 9, 1833,	5,258	13
Cash received at Bank on Commissioners' Note	989	33
Received amount of costs of F. Somercamp	30	36
Jury Fines and Verdicts in P. Heagy's hands	319	51
Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean's hands	472	14
Tax assessed for 1833	9,774	31
Cash advanced by Treasurer, Jan. 9, 1834,	132	30
Cash on hand at last settlement	758	08
	\$17,734	17

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
By cash paid on Commissioners' orders	12,907	26
Outstanding Tax	4,608	76
Balance of Jury fines &		